

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following amended paragraph.

**[0033]** FIGS. 1A and 1B show a slat grating for bed mattresses. A rigid bed frame 30 includes parallel long beams 30A and parallel cross beams 30B made, for instance, of wood. An adjustable slat grating ~~[[30]]~~ 32 is accommodated between long beams 30A, a multiply pivotable head part 32A and a multiply pivotable foot part 32B being articulated on the appropriate sides to a middle part 32C. Middle part 32C is joined to long beams 30A of rigid bed frame 30 permanently by means of, for example, screws. Slat grating 32 is generally formed of two articulated bars 16 on the parallel long edges, and spring strips or bows 34 connecting the bars 16. In the illustrated embodiment, the two bars 16 are composed of a total of seven bar members 16A-16G, which are pivotably joined together, as will be seen from the description below.

Please replace paragraph [0037] with the following amended paragraph.

**[0037]** The mode of function of the adjusting device can be deduced in detail in connection with FIGS. 3A-3D described below. From these figures, it is apparent that the sole point of rotation of the raising lever 14, which coincides with the axis of the optional torsion tube 14A, as mentioned above, lies roughly in the lower quarter of box- or casing-like bar 16 at the terminal area of bar member 16E (at the ~~left~~ right in the drawing), which defines the rigid center part 32C of slat grating 32. By contrast, pivot joints 22 for pivoting adjacent bar members 16A-16E relative to one another lie essentially at a single height near the upper plane of the bar. This is illustrated particularly clearly in the extended position shown in FIG. 3A. If raising lever 14 is now pivoted up from its horizontal position shown in FIG. 3A into one of the pivot positions shown in FIGS. 3B-3D, a relative longitudinal displacement between the bar members and the raising lever then takes place. By virtue of the fact that a forced guidance is provided between adjusting members 18B of the raising lever and the adjusting members 18A on the bar, the bar members must also pass through transverse displacement with respect to the raising lever in this relative longitudinal displacement if,

as shown in the drawings and thus preferred, adjusting members 18A on the bar are designed as sliding links and exhibit an inclination of their curves relative to the longitudinal extent of the individual bar member. Such inclinations are implemented in this embodiment, even with varying inclination profiles along the link. These inclination profiles are adapted to the desired motion or inclination pattern. As is evident from FIG. 3B, uppermost bar member 16A can at first execute only a relative pivot with respect to the other bar members during pivoting upwards of raising lever 14. This is amplified by the degree of inclination of adjusting members 18A on bar members 16B and 16C. This slightly increasing upward inclination from one bar member to the next has the effect that raising lever 14 is positioned at a slight angle inside bar members 16B and 16C in comparison to the rest position (FIG. 3A).